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## VII. An Account of a BOOK.

*An Account of a New Voyage round the World, by William Dampier. Printed at London for James Knapton, at the Crown in St Paul's Church-yard. 1697. Containing 558 Pages in Octavo, and Five Plates of Maps.*

THE Author dedicates it to the Right Honourable *Charles Mountague*, Esq; President of the Royal Society, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. And in his Preface gives an Account, that from the beginning to the end of his Voyages, he kept a constant Journal of what occurred remarkable, of which this Relation contains a brief Account, without being filled with Transcripts out of others, too frequently done by such as would be Voluminous. And as he had the opportunity of visiting many Ports and places, scarce described in any Voyages, and for the most part unknown to English Navigators; to the East or West Indies; so he was the more diligent in his Observations, and the more particular in his Descriptions of their Situations, Soyls, Products, &c. the greatest part of which are made from his own Experience, and the others from particular informations he received from credible and knowing Persons. His Style is very Intelligible and Expressive. His Maps are in part taken from *Spanish* Manuscripts, and partly from his own Observations. He designed to have added an Appendix about

about Winds, the Bay of *Campechy*, the South-west Coast of *America*, and his particular Voyage from *Actin* to *Sumatra*, *Tunquin*, *Malacca*, &c. But finding it would swell his Book too much, he has promised the Publick to give it in another Volume.

In this Volume he has in Twenty Chapters, given an Account of the Voyages he made during near Twelve Years, *i. e.* from the beginning of 1679. when he left *England*, to the middle of *September*, 1691. when he returned hither; for the doing of which he was the better qualified, as having before that been in several long and distant Voyages. And first he relates his passage to *Jamaica*, thence to *Porto Belo*, thence cross the Isthmus of *Darien*, passing in sight of *Panama* into the South-Sea, thence Coasting Southward, as far as the Island of *John Fernando*, and stay there some time; his return to cross back again the said Isthmus into the North Sea. Of this Expedition he is the more brief, because *Ringrose* has already Publish'd many Passages of it. However, in his first Chapter he relates what was remarkable at Sea, after his parting from *Sharp*; giving by the by also a description of the *Moskito Indians*; and in the Second Chapter he relates what occurred in his Journey by Land back again over the Isthmus into the North-Sea, the way of which is traced by a prickt line in his Map of that Country; but a more particular Account of it (he says) we may expect from *Mr. Wafer's* Relation of it, now fitted for the Press.

The Third Chapter relates his Remarks in Cruising on the North Sea-Coast, and amongst the Islands, from *May 1681. to July 1682.* where are described the Isles of *St. Andreas, Quirifao, Bonaire, Av Rocas, Tortuga, Blanco, &c.* together with several Coasts, as of *Caraccas, &c.* and of several Rivers, as that of *Darien, Blewfeilds, &c.* and several Towns, as that of *Santa Martha, of Rio Lattacha, Comana, Varina, &c.* and the Inhabitants of them. By the way also you have a Description of a Mountain near *St. Martha*, which the Author thinks much higher than that of *Tenarif*. You will here also find several Animals described, as the Manati, the Sea-Tortoise or Turtle, the Remora, the Guano, the Booby, the Man of War Bird, the Noddy and Tropick Bird, the Egg Bird, &c. the Souldier Insect, and several Vegetables, as the Cedars, the Sapadillas, the Maho, the Manchineel, the Black, Red, and White Mangroves, the Cacao, Trees and Fruit, and the Varinas Tobacco. He finishes this Chapter with his Arrival at *Virginia*.

In the Fourth Chapter, the Author begins the Account of the first part of his New Voyage towards the South-Sea, which proved afterwards to be a Circumnavigation of the whole Globe of the Earth. He began it in *August, 1683.* from *Virginia*, and continues the Account of it in the Sixteen following Chapters, till *September the 16th, 1691.* when he arrived at the *Downes*. To particularize in all the Islands, Ports, Coasts, Rivers, Towns, and Places he visited, Surveyed and Describes; together with the Natives, their Shapes, Manners, Customs, Clothing,

thing, Diet, Art, &c. and the Natural and Artificial Products of them, as Fish, Birds, Beasts, Insects, Trees, Plants, Fruits, Roots, Minerals, Metals, Houses, Utensils, Ships or Vessels, &c. would be too long for this Account, for they are very numerous, and many of them very Curious, Remarkable and New, and no where else to be found in Print : I shall therefore to shorten it, give the Names only of the Principal of those he hath taken notice of in the whole Course of this long Voyage ; referring the Reader for the particulars, to the Book it self. In this Fourth Chapter then he gives an Account of his setting out from *Virginia*, and his passage from *Cape Verd*, and the Coasts of *Africa*, his passage through the Streight of *le Mair*, and Coasting the South-side of *Terra del Fuego*, into the South-Sea, and thence Northwards to *John Fernando's* Island. In the Fifth is continued his Course thence, in sight of the *Andes* and Western *American Shoars*, to the Island *Lobos de la Mar*; and thence to the *Gallapagos* Islands, under or near the *Æquator*; thence to *Cape Blanco*, and the Bay of *Caldera*, the Island and Harbour of *Realejo*, the Islands and Gulf of *Amapalla*, &c.

In the Sixth is an Account of his Coasting from *Amapalla*, Southwards by *Cape St. Francisco*, and the Island *la Plata* towards *Peru*. And in the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth of his Return, and Coasting Northwards, as far as under the Tropick of *Cancer*, and his return thence to *Cape Corrientes*, in 20° 28 of North Latitude : And by the way he gives a Description of the Bark Logs, of the Catfish, of the Cotton, Cabbage, Mammee, Sappadillo, Avogato

gato Pear, *Mammea-sapota*, and Star-Apple, Trees and their Fruit, and of divers other Fruits and Drugs' as of *Cochineel*, *Silvester*, *Sarsaparilla*, &c. as also of divers Fish, Birds and Beasts; and a particular Discourse about the North-west and North-east Passages, to the *Indies* from *Europe*, and another of the Trade between *Acapulco* and the *Manillas*, you will here also find an Account of the Soyles, Mountains, Mines, &c. of the places visited, and of the Inhabitants Native or Strangers.

The Tenth Chapter relates his passage from Cape *Corrientes* to *Guam*, one of the *Ladrones* along the South-Sea, which he thinks much longer East and West than all the Maps usually make it. Here you will find the *Arack* Drink, the *Coire* Cabels, the Bread Fruit, the *Guam* Prou, &c. Described, as also the *Cocos* Plantane and Limes.

The Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Chapters are spent in the Description of the *Philipinas* and *Mindanao*; for in the Eleventh after, he has given a Description of the *Philippina* Islands, Towns, Inhabitants, Trade, &c. He relates his arrival at *Mindanao*, and then gives a Description of it, and of the natural Products it affords, as amongst other he Describes the *Libbe* Trees, and how they make Bread and Sago of them: The Plantane Trees, and how they naturally yield brown or white Thread, ready Spun as it were, of which the Natives make Cloath, the *Bonanoes* Cloves, and Clove Bark. Nutmegs, *Arecca* or Betele Nuts, *Jaccas*, &c. the Beasts, Fowle, Fish, Insects, the Seasons, temperature of the Air, Winds, &c.

In the Twelfth are Described the Natives, their Habitations, their Prowess, Arts, Trade, Manners, Customs, Language, Religion, &c. In the Thirteenth the Remarkable Occurrents during their stay there. And by the by, there is inserted a Discovery of some part of the *Terra australis Incognita*, in South Lat. 27. and about Five Hundred Leagues from *Copayapo* on the Coast of *Chili*.

The Fourteenth Chapter gives an Account of their Departure thence, and of the further progress of their Voyage about the Island of *Batts*, (where are found Batts of a prodigious bigness) by *Panay*, *Mindora*, the *Pracells*, &c. to *Pulo Condore*, which is here described, together with its Vegetables, Animals, &c. as the Tartree, the Mango, the Grape-tree, the Bastard Nutmeg, &c. and the Cochin China Inhabitants, their Employment, Language, Customs, &c. Then of their Excursion thence to the Isles of the Bay of *Siam*, by *Pulo Uby* and their Return to *Pulo Condor*; and by the by are interspersed many considerable Remarks.

The Fifteenth Chapter relates their Departure thence towards the *Manillas*, but their sailing therein, and falling on the Coast of *China*, (where, by the by, are related many remarkable Particulars concerning those People, &c.) their stay at *St. John's Island*, and its Description, their arrival at the *Piscador Islands* near *Formosa*, and the remarkable occurrents there met with. By the way are described *Amoy*, *Macao*, *Formosa*, the *Bashee Islands* and their Inhabitants, Soyle, Produce; their Cu-

stomes, Language, Manners, Trade, Kindness to the *English*, &c.

The Sixteenth Chapter relates their progress thence to Two Islands near *Mindanao*, then their Coasting along the East Shoar of *Celebes*, which together with *Ternate*, *Tidor*, and other Spice-Islands are here Described, as also vast great Cockles, strange Trees, &c. And by the way also *Macassar*, *Callesufung*, as also their passage among other Islands, as *Omba*, *Pentare*, *Timor*, &c. from which they bend their Course for *Nova Hollandia*, and find there a sad Country and miserable Inhabitants, yet divers things Remarkable.

The Seventeenth gives an Account of their Voyage by the Island *Locos*, and another woody Island (where they found large Craw-fish) to the Island *Triste* in 4° South Latitude, and to the West of *Sumatra*. ('Tis full of *Cocos*, though overflowed every Spring Tide by the Sea) from thence to *Nicubar* Island (where much Ambergrease is found) these are more particularly described, and the Inhabitants, Trade, &c. here the Mellory or Bread-Tree is also described; and the Accident the Author here met with, are recounted, as his leaving his Companions and going upon other Designs, which are related in the Eighteenth Chapter; as his Voyage to *Achin*, and from thence to *Tunquin*, *Malacca*, *Madrasse*, and *Bancouli*, &c. Here is also some Account of what happened to the Company he left; and also of *Prince Jeoly*, who was brought



brought and shewed in *London*, and of the Island *Meangis*, where he was Prince.

In the Nineteenth Chapter he relates his leaving *Bancouli*, and his Voyage to the Cape of *Good Hope*, and what he there observed remarkable. And in the Twentieth is an Account of his Voyage thence for *England*, after he has Described the *Hottentots* or Natives of the Cape; and by the way the Island of *St. Helena*, now Peopled by the *English*.

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**II. *Almagestum Botanicum s. Phytographiæ Pluc'netianæ, Onomasticon, &c. Fol. Londin. Edit. 1696.***

**T**HIS Excellent Botanist, Dr. *Leonard Plukenet*, having with indefatigable industry, at the single Stock of his own Expence, already Published a Set of Phytographick Tables, which, without flattery may deserve the Name of a Performance to the improvement of so great a part of the Universal History of Nature, as hath not been done by the whole Complex of precedent Ages, goes on to oblige the curious World with his *Almagestum Botanicum*.

Wherein are contain'd the proper and descriptive Names of about Six Thousand Plants, a part of his *Herbarium Vivum*, digested into an Order as well Alphabetical as Classfical, Five Hundred of them nowhere to be found but in this Work, which may very well serve instead of a Pinax, or General *Index Plantarum*.

To which Seventy Copper Plates, with various Sculpts of the more rare, exotick, new Plants are annexed, for the satisfaction of the lovers of *Botanie*. Here it is indeed our Author seems to lead us into the delights of both the *Indies*, and by an artful Adumbration entertains the curious Eye with another World of Vegetables, of some whereof we shall give a Specimen.

There

There you will find a Genuine figure of the *Arabian* Thorn from *Mascat*, which bears the true Gum-*Arabick*, and is the *Acacia Candida* of *Theophrastus*, and *Amgailem* of *Avicenna*.

A Tree-Sorrel from the *Canaries*, which is no other than the Magicians Moon-wort of the *Arabians* in *Lobel*, and which our Author pronounces the very same with *Ribes Arabum Rauwolfii*, since that which *Clusius* saw found in Dr. *Coolmans* Pannier, and propos'd in his Exoticks, for the Plant was nothing but an imperfect Branch of *Orellana*, or the *Achiottl*. from *America*.

A wonderful strange Heath-leaf'd Tetrapetalous prickly Plant from *Mauritania*, several curious Maiden-hairs, both from *Æthiopia* and the Island of *Jamaica*, *Alcea's*, *Aloes*, and *Alfine's* from the *Canaries*, *Maderaspatan*, *Bengal*, *Zeylon*, *Æthiopia*, *Malabar*, and *Jamaica*.

A Tree Apocynum from the *Canaries*, called *Cornicar* by the Inhabitants, whose gemellous Pods stand opposite, are large, but small at ends turn'd up like a Mustachoe, and Seed cylindrical; not flat, but destitute of a silky Down. There's another Apocinum branch'd from *Virginia*, whose very slender, long, gemellous Pods are joined at both ends, and make out a pretty Figure, of a stringed Bow that's always bent.

*Amaranths* from *America*, *Sicily*, and *Maderaspatan*, An odd sort of *Aquifolium* from the *Canaries*; various Trees from *Malabar*, *Africa*, and *Jamaica*.

The *Chryfodendros Americana*, or Star-apple, the Nasebury Tree; the Mamee, and Mamee Sappota, the *Spanish Pear*, or Shell-Pear, the same with the *Agnacat Scaligeri*: *Cujus fructus validos adeò efficit ad coitum, ut proprius miraculo sit ejus efficacia*. The Cacao Tree, Two sorts; the Snaptree of the *Canaries*,

ries, the *Arbor tristis* of *Malabar*; the Caragna-tree of *New Spain*, from whence the Gum-Caranna, or the *Arbor Infaniæ Hernandez*, with many more, from several parts of *Africa* and the *Indies*.

The Dock-leaf'd Arum, or greater Dragons of *Matthiolum*, never seen to *Caspar Bauhine*, who employed a great part of his life in Botanie, whose Existence was much doubted by *Dodoneus*, denyed by *Lobel* in his *Adversaria*, and plainly affirmed in *Guilandinus* to be feign'd by the *Senenstan*, yet we have had it both from *Virginia* and *Surinam*; there's also an Arisarum or Fryers Cowle, with the leaves of *Dracontium*, that frequently grows in several parts of *Virginia*.

A pretty Aster from *Æthiopia*, and a Plant like the Bears-ear, bestudded with starry prickles on the upper side of the divarication of its Leaves from the same Place.

A most accurate cut of a Branch of the Coffee-Tree, with its Fruit from *Arabia Felix*, a Mexican Bryonie, and a Daïsie-Flowring Pyrethrum from the *Fortunate Islands*. The Bangué, or True *Indian Dreamer*, a *Carduus* and two *Carlines*, from the fertile Shoars of *Æthiopia*.

An Aromatick Glove-Tree from the Coast of *Malabar*, with Leaf, Flower and Fruit much differing from the common, whose taste and smell is like that of *Roses*.

The Cedar of Mount *Atlas* called *Kitra* by the *Arabians*, as *Goropius* informs; The true *Thuya Theophrasti*, of whole Wood, under the name of *Citra* among the *Romans*, were made those Celebrated Tables of inestimable value recorded in *Pliny*; a strange *Caryophyllus* or Julyflower of a Celestial hue, perhaps an *Epidendron*

dron kind, from the vast Empire of *Monomotapa*.

A Royal Campanula from the *Fortunate Islands*, with a large open mouth'd Flame-like dependent Flower. Two Platanoide Fig-trees of the Papaia kind, with Fruit as big as Pumpions, from *America*. A delicate Elichryson, whose Flowers shine like so many Carbuncles; with various sort of Heath from *Ethiopia*.

A singular kind of *Euonymo adfinis*, or a Cognate to our Spindle-Tree, from *Ethiopia*; which our sagacious Author makes the *Paliurus fliquata* of *Theophrastus*; and Three other sorts of Euonymi from the same Parts.

Very strange Ferns in abundance, from *Jamaica* and the *Charibbee Islands*: Wonderful Shrubs, with Leaves, like those of Butchers Broom; as also Genista's from the *Cape of Good Hope*. Cudweeds, and some Grasses from the same Place, as also from *Maderaspatan*, *Malabar*, and *Virginia*. The χρυσόπαππος, or Golden Cotton-Grass from *Virginia*; and a Gossipium from the Isle of *Barboutha*, that produces a most white Cotton, and as fine as any Silk.

A curious Horminum from the Isle of *Gomera*. A large Tutstan St. Johns-wort from the *Canaries*, and another with narrow Rosemary-leaves from *Aleppo*. A Gnaphaloide Knapweed from *Ethiopia*; and several Jacobæas from the same place.

A Trifoliate Jasmine from the *Maderas*, and two others very differing from the Kingdom of *Malabar*. A new sort of Lavender from the *Canaries*; and a strange Leucadendros, or Silver Tree from Mount *Atlas*. Some *Indian Box-Thorns* from *Malabar* and *Maderaspatan*. A most elegant *Ethiopic* hoary Yarrow, with the Leaves of Heath; and a perennial large strong scented Basil from both the *Indies*.

The true *Oenoplia spinosa* of *Honorius Belli*, a kind of Jujube, the *Nabca Paliurus Athenæi* credits of *Prosp.*

*Alpinus*; and Sadar Adhal of *Serapio*. A Xeranthemoide Scabious immarcescible from *Africa*; and another Globe-headed one, from the Oriental *Indies*.

The Tamarisk of *Egypt*, call'd Atle; that of *Æthiopia*, with a prickly roundish Fruit including a soft Down, no other than the *Fruex cinericeus muscosus Capitis Bon. Spei* of *Breynius*; and that Piluliferous one of *Monomopata*, esteemed by our Author the true Acalis of *Dioscorides* and *Paulus*; and perhaps that very Cypress-like Atlas Tree, whose Branches were covered with a Cobweb Lawne, observ'd by *Suetonius Paulinus*, whom *Pliny* does remember to have seen a Consul; and was the first Roman General that passed some Miles beyond the *Atlantick* Mountain.

The Tithymalus aphyllus, or naked Tree-Spurge, which our Author makes the same with Felsel of *Alpinus*, and *Ægyptian* Long Pepper of *Veslingius*. The Aizoide Tithymal, and true Euphorbium of the *Canaries*, with a lively Figure of the Vanillia's, which often grow upon the Panaroma, or *Jamaica* Pepper upon that Island.

But we shall here present the Reader with a more particular account at large, of a very considerable Plant which our Author calls by the Name of *Nymphæa glandifera Indiæ paludibus gaudens*, &c. which is the true *Faba Ægyptia*, and *Colocasia* of the Ancients; a Plant that has lain in darkness perhaps for above Two Thousand Years, ever since the time of old *Herodotus*; who, as some have conceived, gave the first occasion of its being mistaken, which has been derived even to our own times; inasmuch as many famous Botanists of these latter Centuries, suspected Antiquity to have been deceiv'd in the History of this Bean; and some were so bold to assert, the Ancients were fabulous in their Accounts of it. Thus *Bellonius*, *Alpinus*, *Camerarius*,  
*Dalechampe*,

*Daleshampe*, and *Clusius*, concluded, that the Plant which the *Ægyptians* call Culcas, which is the Arum *Ægyptium* in *Pliny*, must needs be the *Faba Ægyptia* of *Dioscorid.* and *Theophr.* However, this did not answer their Description, since they could not conceive any Plant within the Line of their Knowledge, to make so near an approach to it; both from the Affinity and sound of its Name in Colocasia; as also, the ancient use of feeding upon its Root, continued among those Nations of *Ægypt*, *Syria*, *Arabia* and *Africa*, time immemorial, where, 'tis said, this *Faba* also was in use: But the Fruit or Nuts was their Food, and not the Roots; the Teeth of Time having inverted both Name and Use.

Now this *Nymphaea glandifera* of our Author does exactly answer all the Notes of the first Describer, I mean *Theophrastus*; and proves, that he gave a rational and true Account of this Plant, contrary to the suspicions of Modern Botanists: *Dioscorides* indeed gives alike account almost in *totidem verbis*; and *Pliny* supposed to have borrowed from both, though he never names the latter, must be alike congruous in his Account.

But here *Matthiolum* was indeed to blame, when, rather than be thought ignorant of so celebrated a Plant as this *Ægyptian* Bean (which otherwise he does well enough distinguish from the Arum of that Countrey) he proposed to the World a false and fictitious Icon, accommodated to the Description from his own Imagination and Fancy, but hath mightily fail'd in the structure of its Fruit, not considering how little it resembled a Honeycomb. *Guilandinus* will have it, that what he there propos'd, was a kind of Arum, that grows frequently in many parts of *Italy*; though, as himself affirms, *Odoardus* shew'd it him at *Trent*, with  
many

many other rare Plants, which he brought out of Syria and Egypt. In this he hath been followed by *Lacuna Lugdunensis*, *Castor Durantes*, they calling it, and picturing it for the Egyptian Bean: *Lonicerus*, as also *Durantes*; but only calling it Colocasfia; which, however false that may be, is here by our Author illustrated from the truth of things, and curiously expressed by the Graver, in *Phytogr. Tab. 322. fig. 1.* I shall add no more, but refer you to the Book it self; only with this Remark upon the Age wherein *Matthiolus* liv'd, which was so very agreeable for the improvement of Sciences, that I cannot but observe, in his Preface to the Comment upon the *Anazarbean*, how deservedly he glories at the vast Assistances he received from no less then Two Emperours, a Pope, Cardinals, Dukes and Republicks, to the compleating his Botanick Labours, which yet fall very short of what our Author has perform'd; who had he but the favour of one single *Mecenas* to Encourage him, what might not the Curious expect from such an elaborate and approved Industry as his.

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L O N D O N:

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